

way much of the original color remains in some species; others obstinately persist in turning black when drying. The different behavior of plants apparently quite similar led me to make some experiments last November, which gave me new light on the question. I found most beautiful plants of the delicate *Callithamnion* of a most brilliant rosy color growing in deep water on the reef at Woodmont, and was much disappointed to find them losing their color in drying. I had used sometimes the city water and sometimes water from the shallow wells of the region in mounting, and I found a slight difference in favor of the city water; I then experimented with rain water, with marked success. It was evident that the mineral dissolved in the ordinary water was sufficient to destroy the color in drying.

The rocks on which the seaweeds grow at South Beach are red granite. The beach contains a large amount of red sand, sufficiently heavy to be easily separated from the quartz sand by washing. A superficial examination seems to show zircon and garnet, and a mineralogist to whom I sent a sample said that it contained about two per cent of monazite. The rocks on which the red *Dasya* grows at Fort Hale are trap. The purple *Dasya* at Woodmont grows on a curious shale or slate, that suggests the vicinity of magnesian limestone. It is penetrated by fresh water springs from the mainland, the water containing iron and lime.

THE SCIENTIFIC NAME OF THE OSAGE ORANGE.—The Osage Orange, although it has borne in the past a variety of scientific names, appears to have no designation which is in accord with the Vienna Rules. These legitimize the generic name *Maclura* of Nuttall but necessitate the restoration of the earlier specific name of Rafinesque. The needed binomial and its synonymy are as follows:—

Maclura pomifera (Raf.), n. comb.

Ioxylon pomiferum Raf. Am. Monthly Mag. ii. 118 (1817).

Maclura aurantiaca Nutt. Gen. ii. 233 (1818).

Broussonetia tinctoria Spreng. Syst. iii. 901 (1826) in part, not HBK.

Toxylon aurantiacum Raf. Med. Fl. ii. 268 (1830).

T. Maclura Raf. New Fl. N. A. iii. 43 (1836).

Toxylon pomiferum Sarg. Silv. vii. 89 (1895).

B. L. ROBINSON.